27697 s/120/61/000/003/007/041 E032/E314

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Card 1/8-

Baranov, P.S., Slovokhotov, L.I., Sokol, G.A. and

AUTHORS: Shtarkov, L.N.

A Differential Method for Determining the Efficiency TITLE:

of a γ -counter

Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, 1961, No. 3, PERIODICAL:

The present authors describe a method which can be pp. 63 - 66 used to determine the efficiency of a γ -counter in the energy range up to some hundreds of MeV. The method is based on the recording of coincidences between the proton and the \gamma-ray which appear during the photo-production of neutral mesons on hydrogen. A block diagram of the apparatus is shown in Fig. 2. The γ-ray beam has a maximum energy of 265 MeV and was obtained from the synchrotron of the Physics Institute of the AS USSR. It was collimated by two lead collimators before reaching the liquidhydrogen target. The latter consisted of a thin-walled container (brass wall 15 mg/cm thick) having a volume of

27697 \$/120/61/000/003/007/041 E032/E314

A Differential Method

100 cm3. Protons from the reaction:

$$\gamma + p = p + \gamma \gamma^{2}$$
 (2)

$$+ p = p \cdot \gamma \qquad (2)$$

$$+ p = 2\gamma \qquad (3)$$

passed through aluminam windows (250 μ) and were recorded by a telescope consisting of three proportional counters by a telescope consisting of three proportional counters onnected in coincidence (resolution equals 2 x 10° sec) and a single scintillating counter connected in coincidence with a single scintillating counter erecords protons with 5 x 10° sec). The proton telescope records protons with the record of the second second by an absorber energies $\frac{E_p + \Delta E_p}{E_p}$ where $\frac{\Delta E_p}{E_p}$ is determined by an absorber placed in front of the telescope and the discriminator of the third counter. The protons are separated from the charged third counter. The protons are separated from the charged third counter. The protons are separated from the charged third counter. The protons are separated from the charged third counter. The protons are separated from the charged third counter. The protons are separated from the charged third counter. The protons are separated from the charged third counter. The protons are separated from the charged third counter. The protons are separated from the charged third counter. The protons are separated from the charged third counter. The protons are separated from the charged third counter.

27697 S/120/61/000/003/007/041 E032/E314

A Differential Method

The γ -counter consists of two scintillators (3.5 g/litre solution of para-terphenyl in phenyl-cyclohexane). The scintillators are 15 cm in diameter and 3 cm thick and are mounted on Φθγ-33 (FEU-33) photomultipliers. In order to increase the efficiency of the γ-counter lead converters, 0.8 cm thick, were placed in front of the counters. The scintillation counter in the proton telescope consisted of a plastic scintillator (terphenyl in polystyrene), 0.5 cm thick and 6 cm in diameter. It was mounted on a perspex light pipe and an FEU-33 photomultiplier. Recording of the coincidences between the scintillation channels was achieved with the "fast" coincidence circuit described by A.A. Rudenko (Ref. 1 - PTE, 1958, No. 6, 60). The resolution and efficiency of this coincidence circuit was checked in special experiments. The efficiency of recording of the coincidences turned out to be 95% In these experiments there was an appreciable proton background due to the target walls and the Compton scattering of the γ -rays

Card 3/5

27697 S/120/61/000/003/007/041 E032/E314

A Differential Method

$$\gamma + p = \gamma' + p' \tag{5}$$

The proton background was determined with an empty target and was found to be 10%. The proton yield, due to the reaction (5) was neglected since the corresponding reaction crosssection was lower by two orders of magnitude than the crosssection of the reaction (1). On the other hand, the pysection coincidence background can be excluded entirely by suitable coincidence background can be excluded entirely by suitable disposition of the proton telescope in the y-counter. Fig. 3 disposition of the proton telescope in the y-counter as a function shows the efficiency of the y-counter q (in %) as a function of the y-ray energy in MeV. The points are experimental and the curve is calculated from the formula

rve is calculated
$$T = \frac{(bT - 1, y_0)!}{\Gamma(bT)}$$
 (6)

where μ is the $\gamma\text{-ray}$ absorption coefficient for lead Card 4/3--

27697 S/120/61/000/003/007/041 E032/E314

A Differential Method

Card 5/8

(Ref. 2 - Heitler, V. - Quantum Theory of Radiation, 1956, Izd-vo IL), T is the thickness of the lead converter, (bT - 1, y_0)! is the incomplete gamma-function, b = 2.6 cm^-l (for Pb), y_0 = $\ln(E_e^{max}/E_e^{min})$, E_e^{max} is the maximum electron energy and E_e^{min} is the minimum electron energy corresponding to the threshold of the fast coincidence circuit (2 MeV). If the proton telescope records only protons with energies $E_p \pm \Delta E_p$, leaving at an angle $\theta_p \pm \Delta \theta_p$ to the direction of the primary photon beam, then the kinematics of the photo-production of π -meson (1) and the π -meson decay (2) can be used to determine the energy spread of the γ -rays recorded in coincidence with the protons. Acknowledgements to P.A. Cherenkov for his interest and to T.I. Kovalexa for taking part in the construction of the fast coincidence circuit.

27697 S/120/61/000/003/007/041 E032/E314

A Differential Method

There are 3 figures and 2 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Fi

Fizicheskiy institut AN SSSR (Physics

Institute of the AS USSR)

SUBMITTED:

August 3, 1960

Card 6/80

S/056/61/041/006/004/054 B108/B138

AUTHORS:

Baranov, P. S., Slovokhotov, L. I., Sokol, G. A., Shtarkov, L.N.

TITLE:

Elastic scattering of 247-Mev gamma quanta from hydrogen

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 41,

no. 6(12), 1961, 1713-1721

TEXT: Experimental data are very scarce on elastic gamma scattering from hydrogen involving energies higher than the meson photoexcitation threshold. Such information is indispensable in establishing a theory of Compton effect in this energy region, and may provide information on proton structure. The authors studied the angular distribution of gamma quanta, with energies of (247 ± 10) MeV, scattered from liquid hydrogen. The coincidences of scattered gamma quanta and recoil protons were recorded. By determining the energy of the recoil protons at a fixed gamma energy, the desired process $V + P \longrightarrow P' + V'$ (1) could be distinguished from the background process $V + P \longrightarrow P' + V'$

Card 1/3

s/056/61/041/006/004/054 B108/B138

Elastic scattering of 247-Mev...

Results are given in the Table. The error in the cross section of reaction (1) is about ± 15 %. Only for departure angles of 56 and 74° (c.m.s.) of the gamma quanta does the error amount to some 25 %. results are in qualitative agreement with those of other publications. Discrepancies between the experimental results and theoretical calculations on the basis of one-dimensional dispersion relations are mainly due to deficiencies in the theory. The studies were made at the synchrotron of the Lebedev Physics Institute (see Association entry). The authors thank Professor P. A. Cherenkov, Professor V. I. Gol'danskiy, Doctor of Physics and Mathematics A. M. Baldin, and the synchrotron team for their collaboration N. N. Bogolyubov, D. V. Shirkov (DAN SSSR, 113, 529, 1957), L. I. Lapidus, Chou Kuang-chao (ZhETF, 39, 1056, 1960), and N. F. Nelipa, L. V. Fil'kov (Preprint FIAN, A-2, 1961) are mentioned. There are 5 figures, 1 table, and 17 references: 9 Soviet and 8 non-Soviet. three most recent references to English-language publications read as follows: M. Jakob, J. Mathews. Phys. Rev., 117, 854, 1960; R. Blokil et al. Phys. Rev. Lett., 5, 384, 1960; A. V. Tollestrup et al. Proc. 1960. Ann. Intern. Conf. on High Energy Physics at Rochester, p. 27.

Card 2/3

S/056/61/041/006/004/054 B108/B138

Elastic scattering of 247-Mev...

Fizicheskiy institut im. P. N. Lebedeva Akademii nauk SSSR

(Physics Institute imeni P. N. Lebedev of the Academy of

Sciences USSR)

SUBMITTED:

ASSOCIATION:

June 9, 1961

Legend to the Table: (1) degrees, (2) laboratory system, (3) center of mass system, (4) ratio (×10⁴) of the products of reaction (1) to reaction (2),

Bp. epad	Br. epad	0 r. 2pad	2 (4. c.).	$\Delta \theta_p (\pi. c.),$ $zpa\theta$	ογ (c. q. м), εραθ	Ē _r , MeV	ΔĒ _γ , MeV	У Отношение выходов (х10%) реак-	$\frac{\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega} / \left(\frac{e^2}{Mc^2}\right)^2}{\frac{e\mu^2/cmepa\partial}{(c. \ u. \ u)}}$
16 24 36 44 56 64	140 121 94 78 58 42	104 94 140 94 76	15,5 23,5 35,0 42,5 54,5 62,0	±1,65 ±1,70 ±1,70 ±1,70 ±2,0 ±2,0	100.8	247,7 247,8 247,2 245,2 237,0 232,6	±5 ±5 ±6 ±15 ±15	140±12 110±9,0 74±8,0 25,7±2,7 9,43±1,37 8,07±1,07	4,17±0,35 3,33±0,28 3,09±0,33 2,08±0,24 1,60±0,20 1,34±0,18

(5) cm²/steradian.

Card 3/3

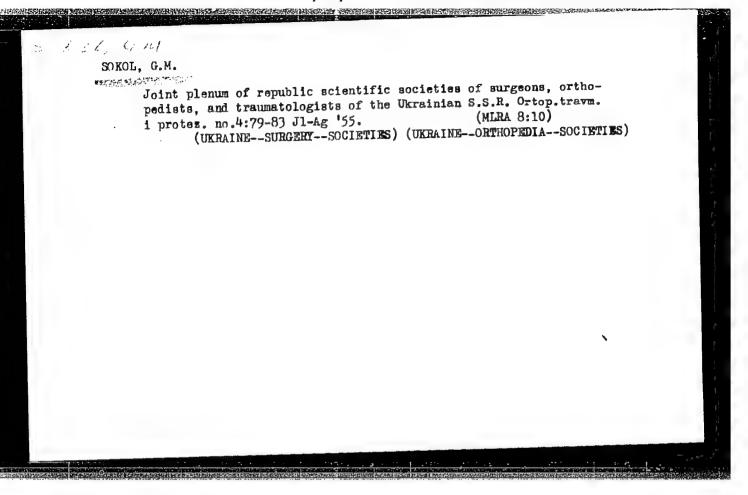
EARANGY, P. S.; SLOVE GHOTOV, L. I.; SCHOL, G. A.; SHTAFKOV, L. N.

"Elastic Scattering of V - Flays by Hydrogen at the Energy 247 NEV"

report presented at the Intl. Conference on High Energy Physics, Geneva, 4-11 July 1962

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L 23745-66 EVT(1)/EVT(m) T ACC NR: AP6007216 SOURCE CODE: UR/0056/66/050/002/0364/0366	
AUTHORS: Baranov, P. S.; Slovokhotov, L. I.; Sokol, G. A.; 36	
Shtarkov, L. N. D. W. Labedew, Academy of Sciences,	
ORG: Institute of Physics im. P. N. Lebedev, Academy of Sciences, SSSR (Fizicheskiy institut Akademii nauk SSSR)	
SSSR (Fizicheskiy institut Akademii hada 5557) Z/ TITLE: Refinement of the experimental values of the Compton effect cross sections for the proton	
SOURCE: Zhurnal eksperimental noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 50, no. 2, 1966, 364-366	
TOPIC TAGS: Compton effect, proton interaction, differential cross gamma quantum	
ABSTRACT: This is a continuation of earlier work on the angular dependence of the Compton effect cross section for the proton at an average gamma-quantum energy of 247 Mev (ZhETF v. 41, 1713, 1961). It is present work the authors calculate the differential cross sections for the Compton effect on the proton at gamma quantum energies	n
Card 1/2	

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SOKOL, G.M. Dynamics of clinical X ray and laboratory data on vertebra plana of

the lumbar region (Calve's disease). Ortop., travm. i protez. 17 (MIRA 9:12) no.1:48-49 Ja-F '56.

1. Iz Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel skogo instituta ortopedii i travmatologii imeni M.I.Sitenko (dir. - zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki prof. N.P. Novachenko)

(SPONDYLITIS

post-traum. vertebra plana. case report)

CIA-RDP86-00513R001651920015-1" APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000

SOKOL, G.M.

Report on the activities of the Ukrainian Republic Medical Society of Traumatologists and Orthopedists. Ortop., travm. i protes. 17 no.2: 76-77 Mr-Ap *56. (MIRA 9:12)

l. Sekretar' pravleniya Ukrainskogo respublikanskogo nauchno-meditsinskogo obshchestva travmatologov i ortopedov. (ORTHOPEDIA)

SOKOL, G.M.

Three cases of chondromatosis of the ankle joint. Ortop.travm. i protez. 17 no.6:95-96 N-D '56. (MLRA 10:2)

l. Iz Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo institutaortopedii i travmatologii im. M.I.Sitenko (direktor - zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki professor N.P.Novachenko) (AHKLE--DISEASES)

SOKOL,	G.M.				
	Materials on hematological and hemodynamic changes in endarteritis. obliterans. Ortop.travm. i protez. 17 no.6:102-103 N-D '56. (MLRA 10:2)				
	. Iz kafedry obshchey khirurgii (zaveduyushchiy - professor .L.Minkin) lechebnogo fakuliteta Kharikovskogo meditsinskogo				
	instituta (direktor - dotsent I.F.Kononenko) (ARTERIESDISKASES) (BLOODANALYSIS AND CHEMISTRY)				

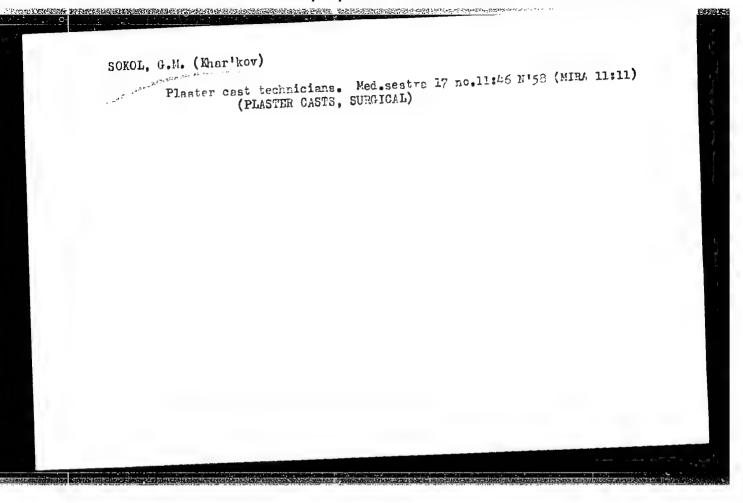
SOKOL, G.M.; RYZHIK, A.R.

Controlling home and street accidents in Kharkov. Ortop.travm. i protez. 17 no.6:130-131 N-D '56. (MLRA 10:2)

l. Iz Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta ortopedii i travmatologii im. M.I.Sitenko (direktor - zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki professor N.P.Novachenko)

(KHARKOV—ACCIDENTS--PREVENTION)

SCHOI, G.P., Orad Red Sci--(fiee) "Newstological and handgar ic data in oblitarating endocarditis." Electhor, 1956. 14 pp (Nin of Health Unssr Newsthow State had Inst), 200 copies (M1,49-53, 123)



的性势是**是对于自己的企**业,但是是在大型的企业,但是这个人的企业,但是是不是一个人的企业,但是是不是一个人的企业,但是一个人的企业,但是一个人的企业,但是一个人

SOKOL, G.M.,

School injuries in Kharkov and measures for their prevention.

Trudy Ukr. nauch.-issl. inst. ortop. i travm. no.15:145-149

(MIRA 16:12)

1. Iz Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel skogo instituta ortopedii i travmatologii imeni prof. M.I.Sitenko (dir.-chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR, prof. N.P.Novachenko).

Result of ambulatory therapy of endarteritis obliterans with pachycarpine. Vest.khir. 85 no.10:130-133 0 160.

[MIRA 13:12)

1. Iz Ukrainskogo nauchmo-issledovatel skogo instituta ortopedii i traymatologii im. prof. M.I. Sitenko (dir. - prof. N.P. Hovachenko).

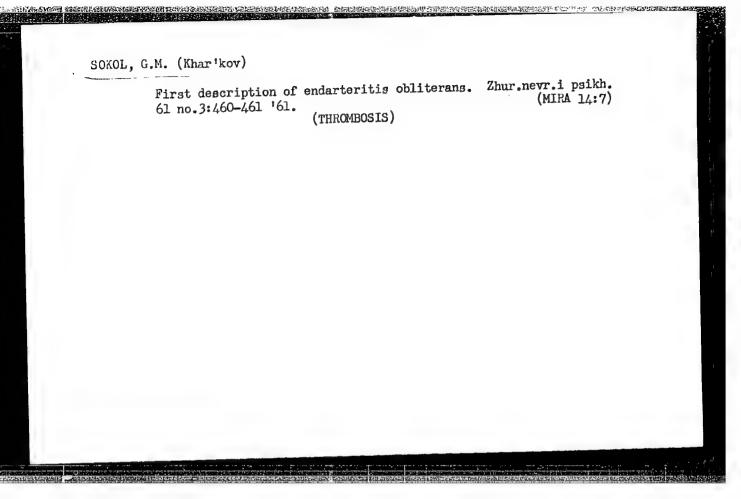
(PACHYCARPINE) (ARTERIES—DISEASES)

PRIKHOD'KO, A.K., dotsent; SOKOL, G.M., kand.med.nauk

Surgical treatment of tuberculous trochanteritis. Ortop.travm.
i protez. no.6:35-39 '61. (MIRA 14:8)

l. Iz Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta ortopedii i travmatologii im. M.I. Sitenko (dir. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. N.P. Novachenko).

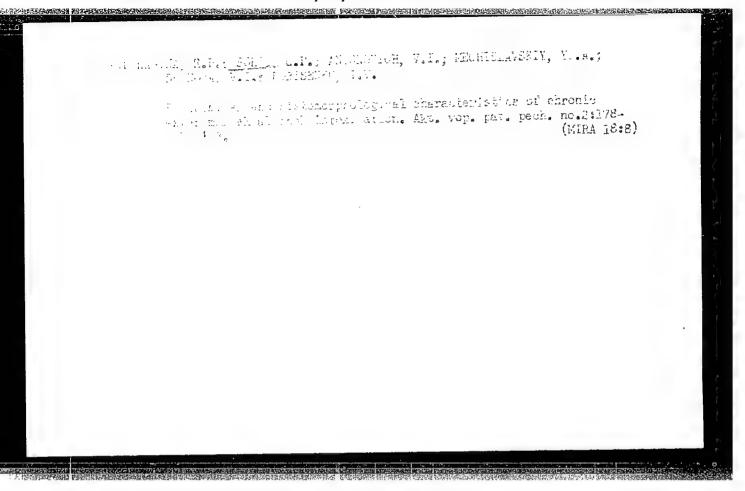
(FEMUR—TUBERCULOSIS)



BERDASHKEVICH, Ya.A.; BELOUS, A.M.; BOROVIISKAYA, A.I.; YENGALTCHEVA, N.A.; FOGRE BNYAK, B.A.; SOKOL, G.M.; TARASENKO, N.N.

Occurrence of traumatic orthopedic diseases among rural and urban population. Ortop., travm. i protez. 26 no.11:60-66 N '65. (MIRA 18:12)

l. Iz Khar'kovskogo instituta protezirovaniya, travmatologii i ortopedii imeni M.I. Sitenko (direktor - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. N.P. Novachenk). Adres avtorov: Khar'kov, Pushkinskaya ul. d. 80, Institut imeni M.I. Sitenko.



ANTONOVICH, V.I.; BORISENKO, I.V.; MOLCHAGINA, R.P.; SOKOL, G.P.

Distribution of proteins and enzymes in the subcellular hepatic structures and morphological characteristics in experimental chronic alcohol intoxication. Akt.vop.pat.pech. no.3:197-209 65. (MIRA 18:11)

SOKOL, H.

Influence of training within the industry on train ing competition among the factories of the button industry. p. 159

Vol. 6, no. 8, August 1955 ODZIEZ Lodz

SOURCE: Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC Vol. 5, no. 2 February 1956

SOKOL, H.

Training repairment of the machines and equipment in the button and fancy-goods industry. p.136 (ODZIEZ, Vol. 8, No. 5, May 1957, Lodz, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EFAL) LC, Vol. 6, No. 9, Sept. 1957, Uncl.

SCKLL HENRYK

KOMOROWSKA, Alina; SOKOL, Henryk

Primary fallopian cancer. Gin. polska 28 no.5:545-550 Sept-Oct 57.

1. Z I Kliniki Poloznictwa i Chorob Kobiecych A. M. w Lodzi. Kierownik: prof. dr med. J. Sieroszewski. Adres: dr Henryk Sokol - Lodz, PEWN 4.

(FALIOPIAN TUBES, neoplasms
case report (Pol))

SOKOL, Henryk

Evaluation of a new reagent determining the fertility period ("Fertility-Tape"). Pol. tyg. lek. 20 no.30:1114-1116 26 J1 '65.

1. Z Katedry i Kliniki Ginekologii i Poloznictwa Wojskowej AM w Lodzi (Kierownik: prof. dr. Jerzy Pertynski).

SOKOL, I.; TVARDOVA, M.; VENGRINOVA, J.

Mental hygiene problems among school children. Activ. nerv. sup. 4 no.2:196 162.

1. Krajska detska psychiatricka poradna, KUNZ, Ostrava I.

(MENTAL HYGIENE in inf & child)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Q. KUMPEL, I. SOKOL, A. TOPIAR and F. UHLIR, Psychitric Hospital (psychiatricka lecebna,) Opava.

"Comparison of Effectiveness of Ataractics and Classical Therapy in Schizophrenia."

Prague, Activitas Nervosa Superior, Vol 5, No 2, May 63; p 194.

Abstract: Conclusions but no data from a clinical study: hospitalization is significantly longer in patients treated with classical methods (ECT, insulin) alone or in combination with ataractics, but duration of remission is greatest after classical methods too. Classical Methods + ataractics produce longer hospitalizations than classical methods alone. Until the third remission, the number of remissions is equal for all groups.

1/1

KUMPEL, Q.; SOKOL, I.; TOPIAR, A.; OHLIR, F.

Catamnestic study in schizophrenic patients from the viewpoint of their social assertion. Activ. nerv. sup. 6 no.1:101 '64.



L 29416-66

ACC NR: AP6019956

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0079/65/007/003/0243/0243

AUTiOR: Hrebicek, S.; Kumpel, Q.; Sokol, I.; Topiar, A.; Grumlik, R.; Uhlir, F.

ORG: Psychiatric Hospital, Opava (Psychiatricka lecebna)

TITLE: Comparison of effects of classical and combined therapy in schizophrenia
This paper was presented at the 7th Annual Psychopharmacological Meeting, Jesenik, 20-23 January 1965

SOURCE: Activitas nervosa superior, v. 7, no. 3, 1965, 243

TOPIC TAGS: therapeutics, psychoneurotic disorder, drug treatment

ABSTRACT: Pacification of the florid schizophrenic, his socialization, and his contact with the physician were investigated. 91 schizophrenic patients admitted to authors' hospital in 1954-1961 were studied. 39 patients received the classical convulsive treatment and 52 the combined treatment. 76 patients improved during the treatment and 15 did not change. Those who did not improve received the classical convulsion treatment. A significant difference in favor of the combined treatment including psychopharmacological treatment was noticed. An average of 29 days was needed to attain manageability using drugs, compared with 42 days with the shock treatment. For sociability the periods were 41 and 54, respectively, and for care of appearance 24 and 40 Torig. art. in Eng. 7 TPRS7

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: none

81636

18.7200 1506, 2308 only

S/135/60/000/011/013/016 A006/A001

AUTHORS:

TITLE:

Akulov, A.I., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Spitsyn, V.V.,

I.A., Engineers

The Use of Nitrogen-Hydrogen Mixture for Backing the Reverse Side

PERIODICAL:

Svarechnoye preizvodstvo, 1960, No. 11, pp. 38-39

When welding important stainless steel pipelines the internal space of the ripes is filled with argon to back and improve the formation of the re-TEXT verse side of welds. The "Soyuzprommontazh" Trust at the Stalinogorsk Chemical Combine replaced the expensive argon by a cheaper nitrogen-hydrogen mixture. To select an optimum backing gas medium, the MVTU imeni Bauman welding laboratory together with "Soyuzprommentazh" investigated the effect of various gases and mixtures on mechanical and corrosion properties of weld joints. Welding tests were made with 200 x 4 and 89 x 3 mm diameter V4A steel pipes and with 76 x 5 mm diameter 1 X 18 H 9 T (1Kh18N9T) steel pipes using the following backing gases: argen of first composition; nitrogen with 2% oxygen; a mixture of 86% nitrogen and 14% hydrogen; a mixture of 93% nitrogen and 7% hydrogen. In the two latter

Card 1/2

84636 \$/135/60/000 /011/013/016 A006/A001

The Use of Nitrogen-Hydrogen Mixture for Backing the Reverse Side of Welds

mixtures the cxygen content was 1.8%. The pipes were also welded without a backing gas medium. Welding was performed manually in two layers with unconsumable tungsten electrodes and V-shaped beveling of edges. The welding conditions were: 110 - 120 amps decipf direct polarity; 12-13 v are voltage; 15 1/min argon consumption. For V4A steel a welding wire of the same composition and 2 mm diameter was used, and for 1Kh18N9T steel a Sv-1Kh18N9T welding wire of 3 mm in diameter. Best results were obtained with a 93% nitrogen - 7% hydrogen mixture ensuring a sufficient reduction of exides and a satisfactory shape of the reverse weld. Moreover this mixture is explosion-safe. Mechanical and corrosion properties of the welds were not affected and remained practically constant. About 100,000 rubles were saved during assembling technological pipelines of the Stalinogorsk chemical combine alone. There are 1 table and 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: MVTU imeni Bauman (Spitsyn and Akulov) "Sovuzprommontazh" Trust (Sokol)

Card 2/2

AKULOV, A.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; SPITSYN, V.V., inzh.; SOKOL, I.A., inzh.

Argon-arch welding of alloy steel pipes using hydrogen nitrate protecting and molding mixes. Mont.i spets.rab.v stroi. 22 no.9:8-12 S '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Moskovskoye vyssheye tekhnicheskoye uchilishche imeni Baumana i trest Soyuzprommontazh. (Pipe, Steel-Welding)

AKULOV, Aleksandr Ivanovich, kand. tekhn. nauk; SOKOL, Isaak.

Abramovich, inzh.; KOPERIN, V.V., inzh., nauchnyy red.;

FEREVALTUK, M.V., red.izd-va; NAUMOVA, G.D., tekhn. red.

[Welding nonferrous metal pipelimes]Svarka truboprovodov iz

tsvetnykh metallov. Moskva, Gosstroiizdat, 1962. 140 p.

(MIRA 16:3)

(Pipelines--Welding) (Nonferrous metals--Welding)

s/0137/63/000/011/E017/E017

ACCESSION NR: ARHOLSS44

SOURCE: RZh. Metallurgiya, Abs. 11E122

AUTHOR: Sokol, I.A.; Gushchev, A.Ye.

TITLE: Argon are welding of alloy steel pipes

CITED SOURCE: Sb. Progressivn. metody* svarki na montazhn. rabotakh. M., 1962, 133-142

TOPIC TAGS: argon are welding, are welding, pipe welding, steel pipe welding

TRANSLATION: The manual Ar-arc welding of alloy steel pipes is performed with the AR-9 torch designed by the NIAT (Nauchnyy Institut Aviatsionnoy Tekhnologii — Scientific Research Institute of Aviation Technology). It is universal and uses various W-electrode diameters (1-6 mm), which makes possible the welding of pipes of differing wall thickness. Automatic Ar-arc welding makes possible the joining of straight alloy steel pipe sections 8-219 mm in diameter; it can be performed with consumable and non-consumable electrodes. In the welding of pipes 8-26 mm in diameter with a wall thickness of 1-1.5 mm, the NIAT MS-19 and NIIKhIMMASh

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AR4015544

(Nauchno-Issledovatel skiy Institut Khimicheskogo Mashinostroyeniya -- Scientific Research Institute of Chemical Machine Building) AGN-8-26 welders are used. 15-219 mm pipes are welded with the ATV units designed at the NIAT. V. Fomenko.

DATE ACQ: 09Dec63

SUB CODE: ML

ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

MEL'NIKOV, G.D., inzh.; SOKOL, I.A., inzh.

Recording device with magnetic memory. Elek. sta. 34 mo.8:61-62 Ag '63.

(MIRA 16:11)

[Technological pipings in industrial enterprises] Tekhnologicheskie truboprovody promyshlennykh predpriiatii. Moskva, Stroiizdat. Pt.l. 1964. 784 p. (MIRA 18:9)

VERVEYKINA, A.K., inzh.; KOLCHINSKIY, Yu.L., inzh.; NIKOLAYEVSKIY,

Ye.Ye., inzh.; RODIOSOVA, R.G., inzh.; RYAPOLOV, A.F.,

inzh.; SOKOL, I.A., inzh.; STERLIE, S.L., inzh.;

inzh.; SOKOL, I.A., inzh.; ORLOV, V.M., kand. tekhn. nauk,

EVDEL'NANT, L.B., inzh.; orlov, v.M., kand. tekhn. nauk,

retsenzent; YURGEL', B.I., inzh., retsenzent; FOKIE, V.Ya.,

retsenzent; YURGEL', B.I., inzh., retsenzent; FOKIE, V.Ya.,

inzh., nauchn. red.; VOLNYANSKI, A.K., glav. red.; SUDAKOV,

inzh., nauchn. red.; IOSELOVSKIY, I.V., red.; MARKOV, I.I.,

G.G., zam. glav. red.; IOSELOVSKIY, I.V., red.; STAROVEROV,

red.; MEL'NIK, V.I., red.; ONKIE, A.K., red.; STAROVEROV,

I.G., red.; TUSHEYAKOV, M.D., red.; CHERLOV, A.V., red.

[Engineering pipelines for industrial enterprises] Tekhnologicheskie truboprovody promyshlennykh predpriiatii. Mologicheskie truboprovody promyshlennykh predpriiatii. Mologicheskie truboprovody promyshlennykh predpriiatii.

EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EWA(d)/EPR/T/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(b)/EWA(c) 1-36200-65 HJW/JD/H IJP(c) S/0129/64/090/010/0015/0021 ACCESSION NR: AP4047504 AUTHOR: Sokol, I. Ya. TITLE: Investigation of the processes of work hardening and embrittlement in austenitic-ferritic stainless steels SOURCE: Metallovedeniye i termicheskaya obrabotka metallov, no. 10, 1964, 15-21, and top half of insert facing p. 25 TOPIC TAGS: structure, mechanical property, austenitic ferritic steel, aging, brittleness, titanium, aluminum ABSTRACT: The paper deals with the structure and properties of OKh25N12G2T austenitic ferritic steel. 120 to 180 mm long specimens having a 2 to 5 mm diameter were water quenched from 1050 to 1250 C and aged for 2 to 480 minutes at 300 to 900 C. Within the 65 to 900 C range and between 400 and 600 C plastic properties deteriorated. The aging is attributed to the formation of finely dispersed Ni3Ti or Ni3(Ti, Al) phases depending on the amount of residual Al. In Card 1/2

L 36200-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4047504

holding over 60 minutes at 450 to 500 C, aging is accompanied by the ordering of chromium ferrite solid solution which leads to 475C brittleness. Specimens with 1.72% Ti hardened at 1150 to 1250 C display lower plasticity, improved work hardening, increased magnetic saturation and higher specific resistance. Apparently, the solubility of alloying elements changes appreciably during heating, bringing about aging despite subsequent drastic cooling. Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Zavod "Serp i molot" ("Hammer and Sickle" Plant)

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM

NR REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 000

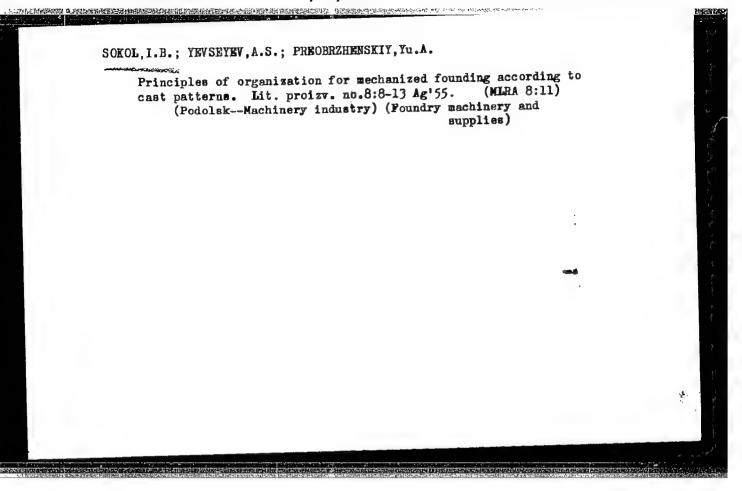
Card2/2 10

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000

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EPA(s)-2/EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EPF(c)/EWA(d)/EWP(v)/EPR/T/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(b)/ ACCESSION HR: AP5007007 EnA(c) Pf-4/Pr-4/Ps-4
IJP(c) MJN/JD/HM 5/0129/65/000/003/0045/0047 AUTHOR: Sokol, I. Ya. TITLE: Effect of heat treatment on the brittleness of ferritic-austenitic steels SOURCE: Metallovedeniye i termicheskaya obrabotka metallov, po. 3, 1965, 45-47, and bottom half of insert facing p. 40 TOPIC TAGS: ferritic austenitic steel, steel embrittlement, steel heat treatment heat treated steel property, ferritic austenitic steel brittleness/IKh2lN5T steel, OK21N5T steel ABSTRACT: The nature of the strengthening and embrittlement of certain heats of 1Kh2lN5T(EI811) and OKh2lN5T(EP53) steels caused by tempering at 450-650C has been studied. It was found that in steels with a high content of excess titanium, ATi = Ti-4(C + N), tempering at 450-550C (after annealing at 1000C) produces the precipitation of secondary phases, i.e., intermetallic compounds NiTi, Ni3Ti, or (if the Al centent is sufficiently high) Ni3(TiAl), which considerably increase strength and lower ductility. Annealing at higher temperatures (1200-1250C) produces a fully ferritic structure and substantially increases the embrittling effect of aging, although annealed steel is sufficiently ductile at room temperature despite its coarse grain structure. Reheating of metal with such a structure to Card 1/2

L 35038-65 ACCESSION NR: AP5007007 700-1000C leads to the formation of lamellar secondary austenite at ferritic grain boundaries. This austenite reduces considerably the embrittling effect of tempering. If, however, this austenite is transformed to martensite (in steels with a low content of austenitizers), the precipitation of secondary phases occurs in ferrite as well as in martensite and the notch toughness in this case drops to less than 1 mkg/cm2. Steels with a low ATi are much less susceptible to embrittlement, and their notch toughness after aging remains at the level of 10 mkg/cm2. ASSOCIATION: Zavod "Serp i Molot" ("Serp i Molot" Plant) SUB CODE: MM.TD ENCL: 00 SUBMITTED: 00 ATD PRESS: 3216 OTHER: 000 NO REF SOV: **Card** 2/2



SOKOL, I.B.; PEPELIN, B.A.; RUTKOVSKIY, V.I.

New developments in the baking of molds for precision casting.
Lit. proizv. no. 8:4-6 Ag '60. (MIRA 14:2)

(Precision casting) (Molding (Founding))

MEL'NIKOV, Yu.D.; SOKOL, I.B.

Device for locating self-rectifying damages on overhead power transmission lines. Energ. i elektrotekh. prom. no.3:73-74
Jl-S '63. (MIRA 16:10)

l. Laboratoriya TSentral'noy sluzhby releynoy zashchity, avtomatiki i elektroizmeritel'nykh priborov Kiyevskogo energoupravleniya Glavenergo Ministerstva elektrostantsiy SSSR.

SOKOL, I.B.

Automatic line for investment casting. Avt. prom. 31 no.8:38-41 Ag '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy tekhnologicheskiy institut
avtomobil'noy promyshlennosti.

AGAPOV, Ma.F. DECL, J.B.

An instantic accounting and management of a standard shop for precision an isothern casting. Avt. prom. 31 no.10:1-4 0 165.

(MIRA 18:10)

A. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tekhnolog'i avtomobil'noy promy shlennosti.

MM ENT(KI/ANT(J)/T 44200-66 UR/030 1/66/000/003/0003/0006 ACC NR. AP6019445 (A) SOURCE CODE: AUTHOR: Sorgkin, M. F.; Sokol, I. N. ORG: none Setting of epoxy resins' with esterified phenolformaldehyde TITLE: resins SOURCE: Lakokrasochnyye materialy 1 ikh primeneniye, no. 3, 1966, 3-6 phenolformaldehyde, phenolformaldshyde resin, epoxy TOPIC TAGS: Phenolformaldehyde resins esterified with allyl bromide can ABSTRACT: be used as hardening agents for epoxy resins, including low-molecular, resins. They are found to be more active hardeners than nonesterified phenolformaldehyde resins. Compound compositions with hardening properties can be produced without solvents. | Films made of these properties can be produced without solvenes. Julian Orig. arts compositions are found to have high mechanical properties. Orig. arts [AM] [Translation of authors' abstract] has: 4 figures and 2 tables. SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 003 SUB CODE: 07/ Card 1/1

BELOV, Valeriy Petrovich; SOKOL, I.V., red.; KRASAVINA, A.M., tekhn. red.

[Motor-vehicle tires] Avtomobil'nye shiny. Moskva, Voen.izd-vo
M-va obor.SSSR, 1961. 82 p.

(Motor vehicles—Tires)

(Motor vehicles—Tires)

S/028/60/000/010/011/020 B013/B063

AUTHORS:

Gorbatenko, I. V., Sokol, I Ya

N

TITLE:

Experience Gathered in the Production of Stainless Steel

Sheet

PERIODICAL: Standartizatsiya, 1960, No. 10, pp 44 - 45

TEXT: This "Letter to the Editor" deals with the standards \(\textit{POCT}\) 5582-50 (GOST 5582-50), GOST 5632-51, and YMTY 3126-52 (ChMTU 3126-52) which refer to the production of stainless steel sheet and strips. The recommendations made there for heat treatment (GOST 5582-50 (Table 1) and ChMTU 3126-52 (Table 2)) do not always guarantee a high quality of sheet. Therefore, the suggestion is made to alter the heat treatment of steel sheet of the types 1X13 - 2X13 (1Kh13) 2Kh13) and X17H2 (Kh17N2) oin such a way that the sheet is cold-rolled, not after annealing, but after drawing bon the strength of published data, supported by practical experience, an optimum ratio of hardness to plasticity in the cold-hardened state can be guaranteed for steel sheet and strips having the lowest content of nickel (8-9%) specified in GOST 5632-51 (Table). Specimens made of steels with Card 1/2

Experience Gathered in the Production of Stainless Steel Sheet

S/028/60/000/010/011/020 B013/B063

different nickel contents have shown that cold hardened metal with a low content of nickel has excellent mechanical properties. This is due to the low stability of austenite and results from the formation of martensitic structure which, in turn, increases the hardness of the metal. There is 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Zavod "Serp 1 Molot" ("Serp 1 Molot" Plant)

Card 2/2

JONEL, I.Ya.

Investigating narmening and embritthment processes of anotherite steinless steel. Metalloved, I form, obr. met. no.10:15-21 0 td. (1384 17:12)

1. Zavod "Serp : molet".

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EWT(m)/EWA(d)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) 31100-65 \$/0148/65/000/001/0099/0103 ACCESSION NR: AP5003500 AUTHOR: Sokol, I. Ya. TITLE: Phase transformations, structure and properties of two-phase stainless steels SOURCE: IVUZ. Chernaya metallurgiya, no. 1, 1965, 99-103 stainless steel, biphasic steel, ferrite austenite steel, steel structure, steel phase transformation, steel mechanical property, steel conductivity ABSTRACT: The following four ferrite-austenite stainless steel alloys were investigated with regard to their hardness, impact toughness, electric resistivity, magnetic saturation and coercive force depending on heat treatment, titanium content and transformation of austenite into martinsite: Melt 0.6i 0,06 0.57 0,035 19,27 5,00 5,64 not determined Alloys 1-3 with high Ti content gained considerably in strength after one hour annealing at 450-600C. Alloy 4, whose whole Ti content is tied up in carbides, did not gain Card1/2

L 31100-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5003500

strength on annealing; at 900-1000C these alloys showed a ferrite-austenite structure with varying percentage of the gamma-phase #1 15-20, #2 and 3 25-40 and #4 55%. Quenching stabilized the high-temperature properties of these alloys except for #3 where the austenite changed into martensite at room temperature. Aging did not change the microhardness of austenite but considerably increased the hardness of ferrite and martensite. Thus, increased steel strength depends on processes in the alpha-phase and is directly proportional to the Ti content in the solid solution. The hardness of these alloys continuously increased with increasing annealing temperatures (450, 500 and 550C) and the impact strength decreased. Increase in hardness was accompanied by noticeably decreased electric resistivity and decreased lattice period of the ferrite; the coercive force increased. A decreased titanium content in the solid solution has the same result. "The X-ray structural analysis was carried out by S.S. Potanova, while the phase analysis was performed by A.P. Pogodina." Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Zavod "Serp i Molot" ("Sickle and Hammer" plant)

SUBMITTED: 12May64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 007

OTHER: 001

Card^{2/2}

EWP(w)/EWT(m)/EWA(d)/EWP(t)/T/EPR/EWP(b) Ps-li IJP(c) L 32037-65 HM/WB ... \$/0028/65/000/002/0039/0040 ACCESSION NR: AP5006482 AUTHOR: Sokol, I. Ya. TITLE: Elimination of brittleness of ferritic-austenitic steels SOURCE: Standartizatsiya, no, 2, 1965, 39-40 TOPIC TAGS: stainless steel, ferritic austenitic steel, steel embrittlement, steel intergranular corrosion, steel property/OKh21N5T steel, iKh21N5T steel ABSTRACT: The Serp i Molot plant found that OKh21N5T (EP53) and 1Kh21N5T (EI811) ferritic-austenitic stainless steels are susceptible to embrittlement when slowly cooled or heated in the 450-600C range. The embrittlement is caused by titanium and aluminum which, even at contents within the limits specified by GOST 5632-61, precipitate on the grain boundaries. This, in addition to embrittlement, increases susceptibility to intergranular corrosion. It is suggested to limit the titanium, content in 1Kh21N5T steel to 0.5% and in OKh21N5T steel to 0.3% and the aluminum content in both steels to 0.05-0.1%. Orig. art. has: 1 figure. ASSOCIATION: none Card ~1/2 ./

L 32037-65 ACCESSION NR:	AP5006482	e ger geregen, greeker	e per turn o la proposición de la composición del composición de la composición de la composición de la composición del composición de la	Bin gram handbas selve	una de la captinamentalista el	د المستشفرة المسترات المسترات المسترات المسترات ا			0	
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Effect of heat treatment on the brittleness of ferritic australia steels. Metalloved. i term, obr. met. nc.3:45-47 Mr '65, (MIRA 18:10)

1. Metallurgicheskiy zavod "Serp i molot".

EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EWA(d)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(z)/EWP(t)/EWA(c)IJP(c) L 12088-66 ACC NR: AP6000609 SOURCE CODE: UR/0129/65/000/012/0033/Q036 MJW/JD/HW/JG AUTHOR: Sokol, I. Ya. Serp i Molot Plant (Zavod "Serp i Mølot) 74.55 Effect of phase transformations on the plasticity of austenitic-ferritic steels 44,55 SOURCE: Metallovedeniye i termicheskaya obrabotka metallov, no. 12, 1965, 33-36 TOPIC TAGS: austenitic steel, ferritic steel, phase composition, plasticity, heat treatment ABSTRACT: The results of an investigation of the effect of alloy elements and heat treatment on the plasticity of austenitic-ferritic steels #kh25N12G2T (EP75) (42.63% Cr, 6.67% Ni, 2.57% Mn, 2.14% Ti, 45.99% Fe) ØKh25N12TYu (EP87) (43.0% Cr, 8.78% Ni, 0.41% Mn, 2.14% Ti, 45.67% Fe) and ØKh20N11M3BT (EP89) pre presented. It is shown that in steels EP75 and EP87 plasticity sharply decreases at temperatures above 1000°C due to the increase in the amount of ferrite. The embrittlement of metal at 650-900°C is due to the formation of o-phase; the rate of formation of this phase is particularly fast at 750-800°C in these two steels; at 920°C this rate decreases, owing to the smaller difference between the free energy of δ-ferrite and σ-phase. At 960°C a sharp decrease in plastic properties is not observed, thus indicating the Error: Pis supposed to stand for Letter O, however, in The joural Card 1/2 the pretix 1s zero in all cases.] UDG: 669.14.018.84.620.186.1

L 12088-66

ACC NR: AP6000609

absence of o-phase, In EP89 steel the rate of formation of o-phase is the fastest at 850-900°C (Morretards the diffusion of the atoms of alloy elements). Cr. Mo and St accelerate the process of the formation of o-phase. When the hardening temperature is raised from 1000-1050 to 1200-1250°C, the rate of formation of σ-phase nuclei becomes somewhat retarded. The reason for this is that as the hardening temperature Increases the ferritic component is depleted of Cr owing to the redistribution of alloy elements between δ- and γ-phases; the formation of an equilibrium nucleus of Cr-rich σ-phase requires more time to assure the diffusion of the large number of atoms of the alloy element. By contrast, the transformation $\delta \rightarrow \gamma'$ at 950-1150°C occurs very quickly and ends within 1-2 min. At 700-900°C δ-ferrite decomposes into γ'- and σ-phases. The exposure of hardened specimens of EP87 steel to 700-900°C for 1-5 min/reduces the magnetic saturation and enhances the plastic properties of the steel . The extremely high rate of formation of o-phase in high-Cr two-phase stainless steels \ is a consequence of the decomposition of ferrite in the direction $\delta \rightarrow \gamma' + \sigma$ owing to the considerable free-energy difference between ô-ferrite and the mixture of secondary austenite and σ-phase. By contrast, for the high-Cr purely ferritic steels of the Kh25 and Kh28 type, in which the transformation is of the $\delta \rightarrow \sigma + \delta'$ kind (ferrite depleted of Cr), the decrease in free energy is not so large, and hence the rate of formation of the σ-phase is sharply retarded. In order to endow steels EP75 and EP89 with a considerable plasticity, they must be subjected to drastic water cooling from at least 1000-1050°C. Orig. art. has: 1 table, 5 figures.

SUB CODE: 11, 13/

SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 003

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AT6034458

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0213/0218

AUTHOR: Zhetvin, N. P.; Frid, Ya. L.; Kontsevaya, Ye. M.; Sokol, I. Ya.; Lyukovich, V. L.

ORG: none

TITLE: Study of the kinetics of hardening and softening of heat resistant alloys with the aim of choosing the temperature interval for hot plastic deformation and heat treatment

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Institut metallurgii. Svoystva i primeneniye zharoprochnykh splavov (Properties and application of heat resistant alloys). Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1966, 213-218

TOPIC TAGS: heat resistant alloy, metal deformation, metal heat treatment

ABSTRACT: The experiments were carried out on hot rolled samples of alloy Brand EI828 with a thickness of 2-3 mm, and cold rolled samples of alloy Brand EF460 with a thickness of 1.0-1.5 mm. The chemical composition of the alloys is shown in the following table:

Card 1/2

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ACC NR. ATÓ	134458						
Alloy EI828 ER460	C 0,03 0,03	Mn traces traces	Si 0,11 0,07	s 0,006 0,010	P 0,005 0,008	Ni base base	Cr 9,55 8,85
Alloy EI828 EF460	Mo 8,81 2,24	W 5,01	Ti 0,06 3,0	B 0,008.	Al 4,50 1,8	Ce 0,15	Nb 1,87

The samples were subjected to hardening in a laboratory electric furnace at a temperature of 950-1200°C, and aging at temperatures of 650-1000° with a holding time up to 12 hours. The mechanical properties (O_b, S₅, HB, a_k) and the microstructure were determined before and after aging. A phase analysis was made of the precipitates which separated out from the hardened and aged samples of alloy E1828, and a dilatometric examination of the samples was made on a differential optical dilatometer. On the basis of the experimental data, a study was made of the kinetics and the temperature interval for the formation of the intermetallic phase of the type Ni₃Al or Ni₃(Ti, Al). The following conclusions were drawn: 1) the decomposition of the solid solutions at aging temperatures starts the minute the aging process starts; 2) a maximum degree of hardening is achieved (at 800°) in an alloy containing 27% of the intermetallic phase; 3) weakening of the aged alloy Brand EF460 is reached on heating to 1050° and above, while for alloy EI828, this temperature is shifted to 1200°.

"The x ray analysis was done by S. S. Potapova, and the analysis of the intermetallic precipitate by A. P. Pogodina.". Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 2 tables.

SUEL CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 10Jun66/ CRIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 001

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Diseases of Farm Animals - Diseases Caused by Helminths.

R-3

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 11, 1958, 50204

Author

: Vodrazka, J., Berecky, I., Sokol, J., Hanko, J.

Inst

. ...

Title

: The Problem of Using Piperazine for the Treatment of

Herses.

Orig Pub

: Veterinarstvi, 1957, 7, No 9, 273-275

Abstract

The authors conducted tests which revealed that piperazine adipate and citrate are 100 percent effective when used in doses of 0.25 (x/kg in treating parascariasis in colts. These preparations were equally effective against impature as well as nature forms of the parasite. Good therapeutic results were also obtained with the same preparations in treating strongyliasis. They were less effective, how-

ever, against oxyurosis.

Card 1/1

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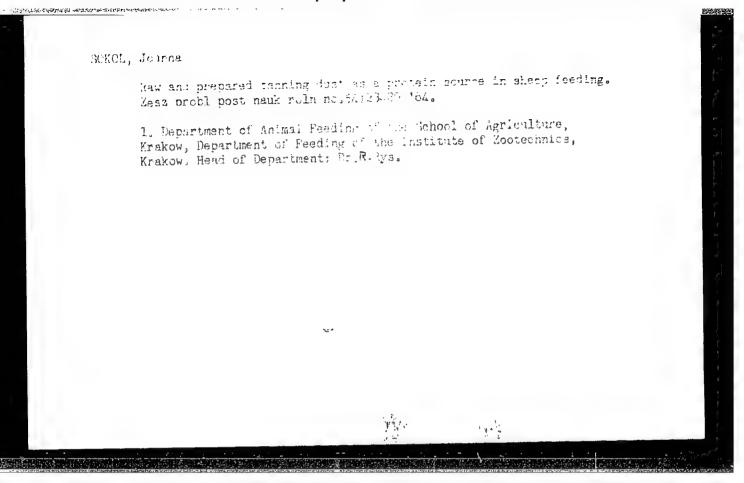
CZECHOSLOVAKIA

SOKOL, J.; GDOVIN, T.; Veterinary Faculty, College of Agriculture (VSP, Vetrin. Pakulta), Kosice.

"Effect of Percutaneous Application of Trichlornhon on the Health of Cattle in Respect to Cholinesterase Activity."

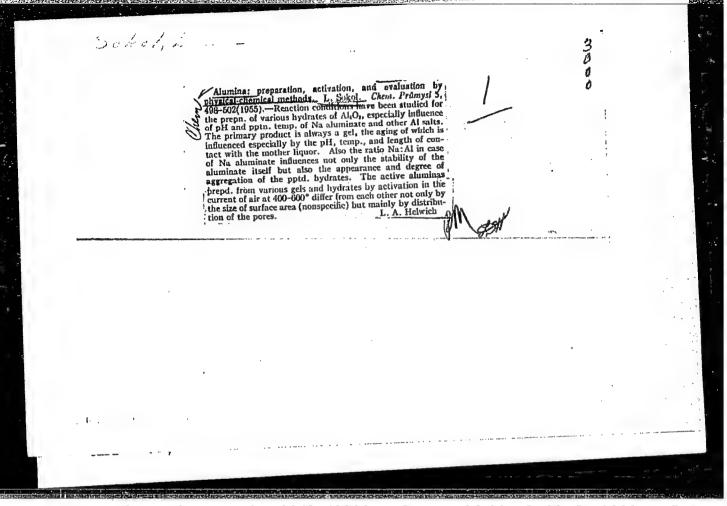
Prague, Veterinarni Medicina, Vol 11, No 12, Dec 66, pp 721-726

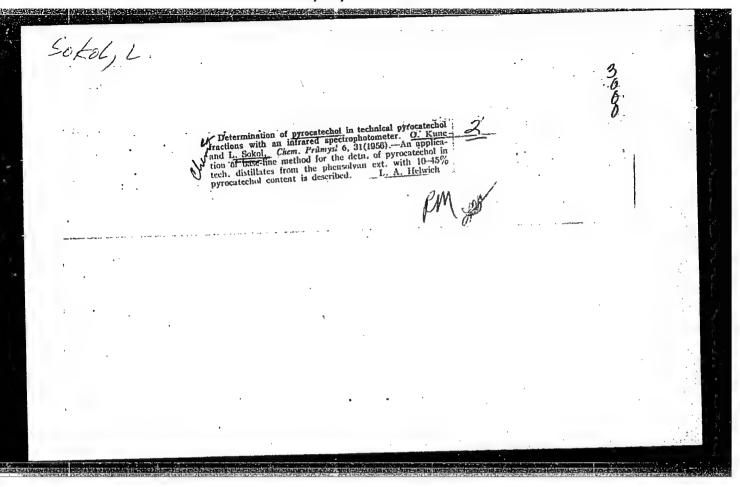
Abstract /Authors' English summary modified /: Influence of a single application of a 5% emulsion of trichlorphon in the form of Hypodermin was investigated in 30 head of cattle. The average inhibition caused by a dose of 50 mg per kg of weight was 34.1%. Only in one case did the inhibition have a deleterious health effect. 1 Figure, 2 Tables, 7 Western, 9 Czech references. (Manuscript received 31 Mar 66).

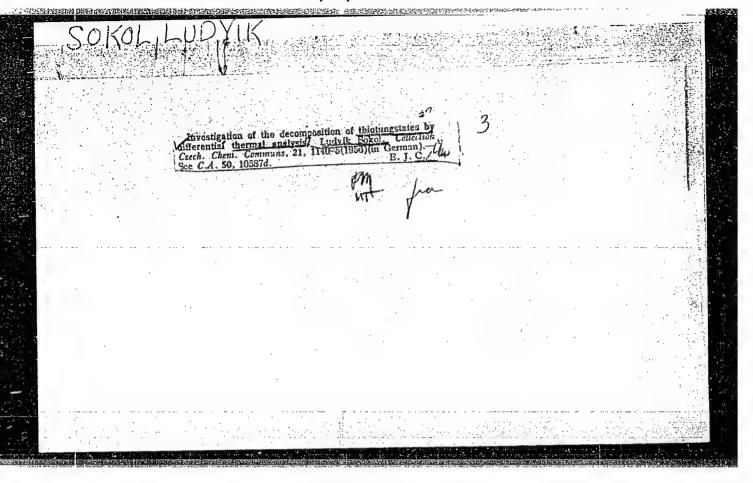


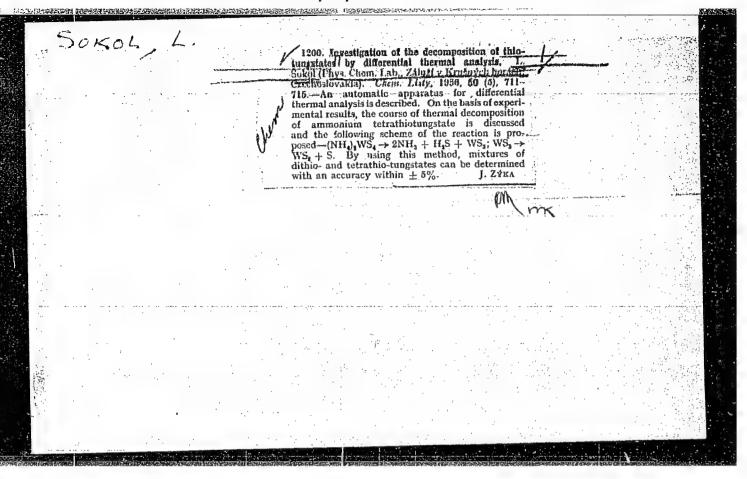
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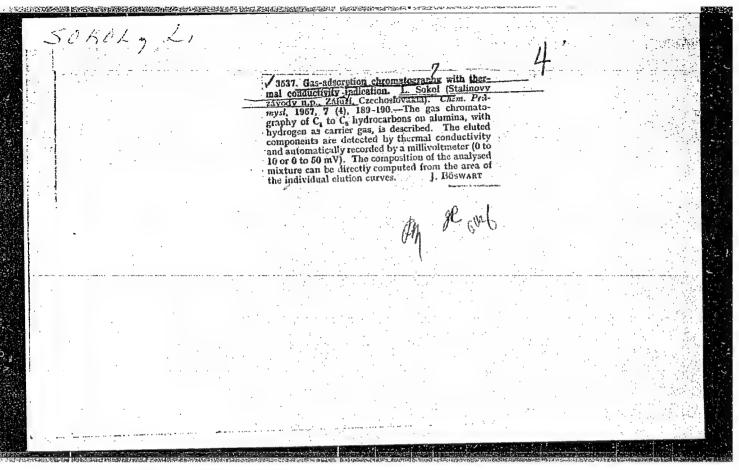


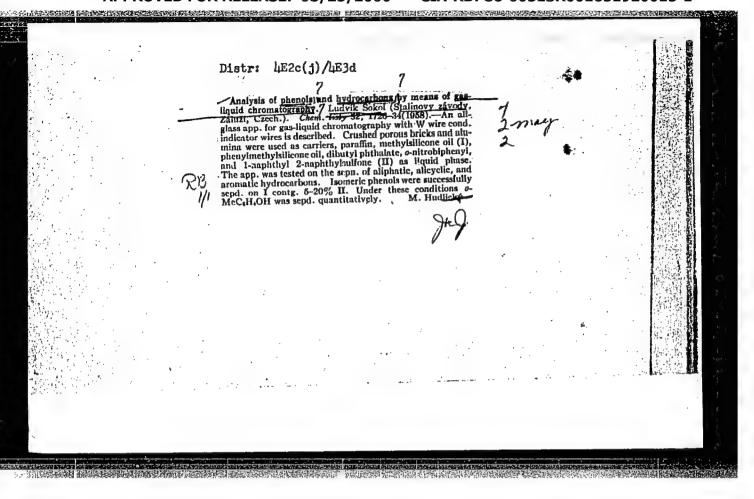


JOHOL, L.

Automatic apparatus for differential thermal analysis. p. 177. (SILIKATY, Vol. 1, No. 2, 1957, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

SJ: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, No. 12, Dec 1957. Uncl.





SOKOL, L.

Combination of gas chromatography and absorptionspectrum methods for analysis of organic mattera. I. Description and properties of preparative chromatographic columns. Coll Cz chem 25 no.3:906-911 Mr *60. (EEAI 9:12)

Forschungsinstitut, Stalinovy zavody, Zaluzi.
 (Chromatography)
 (Absorption spectra)
 (Organic compounds)

SOKOL, L.; KVAPIL, Z.; KARAS, V.

Combining the gas chromatography and the absorption spectra methods for the analysis of organic substances. Part 2: Identification of ketones, aromatic carbohydrates and nitriles in the extracts from carbonization benzene. Coll Cz Chem 26 no.9:2278-2288 161.

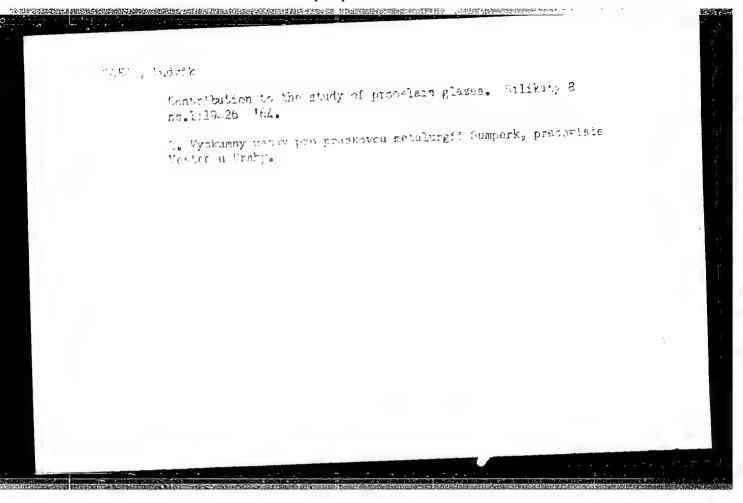
1. Forschungsinstitut für die chemische Ververtung der Kohle, Zaluzi v Krusnych horach.

(Chemistry, Organic) (Chromatography)
(Absorption spectra)

SOKOL Ludvik

Dilatometry as a control method for some ceramic materials and products. Silikaty 6 nc.4:366-377 62.

1. Vyzkumny ustav praskove metalurgie Sumperk, pracoviste Vestec u Prahy.



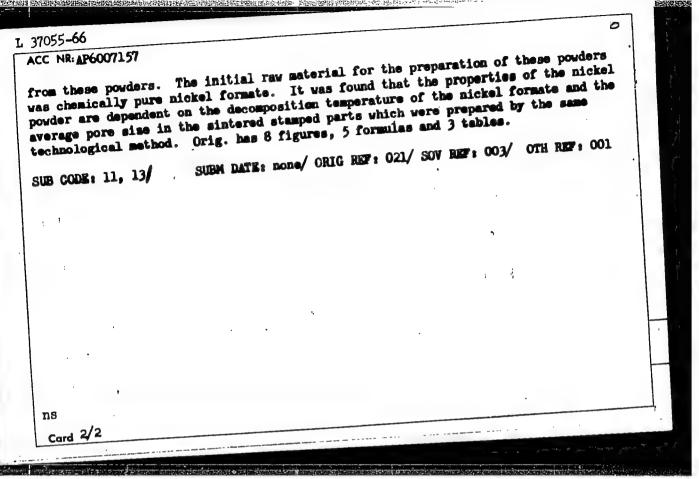
"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000

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5 13251-65 EWP(e)/EWT(m)/EWA(d)/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(b) Pf-4 JD/HM z/0000/64/000/000/0141/0152 ACCESSION HR: AT4046759 B AUTHOR: Sokol, L. TITIE: Extrusion of metal fibers SOURCE: Medzinarodna komferencia o preskovej metalurgii. lat, 1962. Problemy praskovej metalurgie; sbornik vedeckych prac (Problems in powder metallurgy; collection of scientific papers). Bratislava, Vyd-vo SAV, 1964, 141-152 TOPIC TAGS: tensile strength, fiber orientation, sintered metal, nonsintered metal, experimental result ABSTRACT: The author discusses the principles involved in the extrusion of metal fibers, the effect of the fiber orientation on the tensile strength, and the difference in mechanical strength of sintered and non-sintered metal fibers and metal powder compacts. He also presents the experimental results of this investigation. Orig. art. has: 6 formulas, 2 tables, and 8 figures. Card 1/2

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HOR: Sokol, Ludvik (Engineer)	В	
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TLE: Effect of the decomposition	temperature of nickel formate on the properties	
nickel powders Pokroky praskove metalurgie	2005 25 22	
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UCHAPTKINA, Z.V.; ALEXADIANA, s.d.s Berefe, V. . . . S.M.L., s.s.,

D. accric evaluation of the production of virione cellulors for explaint for refining. Trudy LTHESP ac.12:134-134 (MRA 18:8)

AUTHORS:

Bliznyukov, V. I., Sokol, L. S.

SOV/79-29-2-46/71

TITLE:

Absorption Spectra and Structure of the Substitution Products of Quinoline Which Serve as Initial Products for Anti-Malaria Remedies (Spektry pogloshcheniya i stroyeniye zameshchennykh khinolina, sluzhashchikh iskhodnymi produktami dlya protivomalyariynykh sredaty). VI. On the Interaction Between the Substituents in the Ions of VI. On the Interaction Between the Substituents in the Ions of 8-Aminoquinoline, 6-Methoxy-8-Aminoquinoline and Some of Their Derivatives (VI. O vsaimodeystvii zamestiteley v ionakh 8-aminokhinolina, 6-metoksi-8-aminokhinolina i ikh nekotorykh proizvodnykh)

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1959, Vol 29, Nr 2, pp 575-58: (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

As a result of earlier investigations (Refs 1,2) the authors observed the similarity between the quinoline ion, with regard to the electron structure, and o-aminostyrene or o-aminoacetophenone. This was found on the basis of the comparative absorption spectra in the ultraviolet range. It bould be expected that the ions of 8-amino-quinoline, 6-methoxy-8-aminoquinoline and their derivatives would behave in the same way as the corresponding benzene derivatives. On the basis of absorption-spectrum analysis the following results were found (6 figures): the combined spectrum of the charged ion of 8-aminoquinoline as that of a benzene derivative with an electron-

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SOV/79 29-2-46/71

Absorption Spectra and Structure of the Substitution Products of Quinoline Which Serve as Initial Products for Anti-Malaria Remedies , VI. On the Interaction Between the Substituents in the Ions of 8-Aminoquinoline, 6-Methoxy 8-Aminoquinoline and Some of Their Derivatives

attracting and two electron-repelling substituents in the positions 1,2,3 was explained. In this connection it was found that this ring nitrogen takes part in electron transitions as a substituted amino group by entering reaction once with the electron attracting vinyl group and them with the electron-repelling 8 NHR group through the Weelectron system of the beazene wing. The combined spectrum of the charged ion of 6-methoxy-8-aminoquinoline as that of a benzens derivative with an electron-attracting and three electron-repelling substituents in the positions 1,2,3,5 was also explained. In this connection it was found that the ring nitrogen is capable of taking part in electron transitions once as a substituted amino group and then as a positively charged nitrigen. In the first case the conjugation of the amino group takes place with the electron attracting vinyl group, while in the second case the conjugation of nitrogen takes place with the 8-NHR group through the 97-electron system of the benzene ring. The salt formation of the 8-NHR group of 8-aminoquinoline causes the return to the spectrum of the quinoline ion and

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sov/79-29-2-46/71

Absorption Spectra and Structure of the Substitution Products of Quinoline Which Serve as Initial Products for Anti-Malaria Remedies. VI. On the Interaction Between the Substituents in the Ions of 8-Aminoquinoline, 6-Methoxy-8-Aminoquinoline and Some of Their Derivatives

that of 6-methoxy-8-aminoquinoline to the spectrum of the 6-methoxy-quinoline ion.-There are 6 figures and 15 references, 12 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION:

Khar'kovskiy farmatsevticheskiy institut

(Khar'kov Pharmaceutical Institute)

SUBMITTED:

November 2, 1957

Card 3/3

AUTHORS:

Bliznyukov, V. I., and Sokol, L. S.

79-12-17/43

TITLE:

Absorption Spectra and Structure of Quinoline Substituents Serving as Basic Material for the Production of Remedies

Against Malaria.

(Spektry pogloshcheniya i stroyeniye zameshchennykh khinolina, sluzhashchikh iskhodnymi produktami dlya protivomalyariynykh

sredstv)

IV. Absorption Spectra and Structure of Neoplasmochin (Spektry pogloshcheniya i stroyeniye neoplazmokhina).

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal Obshchey Khimii 1957, Vol. 27, Nr 12, pp. 3254-3260

(USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The absorption spectra of 8- (5-diethylamino-2-pentyl)aminoquinoline (of neoplasmochin) proved as complicated. For their explanation the absorption spectra of 8 - aminoquinoline were investigated. The effect of the solvents on the absorption spectra of 8 - (5-diethylamino-2pentyl) aminoquinoline (of neoplasmochin) and the 8 - aminoquinoline were investigated. The spectrum of neoplasmochin in tetrachloromethane solution has a resemblance to the spectra of 8-aminoquinoline and their othobenzenederivates which have one substituent attracting

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electrons and one repulsing them in the ring, on which occasion

CIA-RDP86-00513R001651920015-1" APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000

79-12-17/43 Absorption Spectra and Structure of Quinoline Substituents Serving as Basic Material for the Production of Remedies Against Malaria.

a strip occurs on the described spectrum which occurs also in that of pyridin. Under the influence of hexane and the dipole solvents the pyridine-strip of the neoplasmochin disappears and a strip occurs on its orthobenzene spectrum like it is the case with the orthobenzenederivatives with

substituents repulsing two electrons.

There are 3 figures, 4 tables, and 14 references, 10 of which

are Slavic.

Khar'kov Pharmaceutical Institute ASSOCIATION:

(Khar'kovskiy farmatsevticheskiy institut).

October 1, 1956 SUBMITTED:

Library of Congress AVAILABLE:

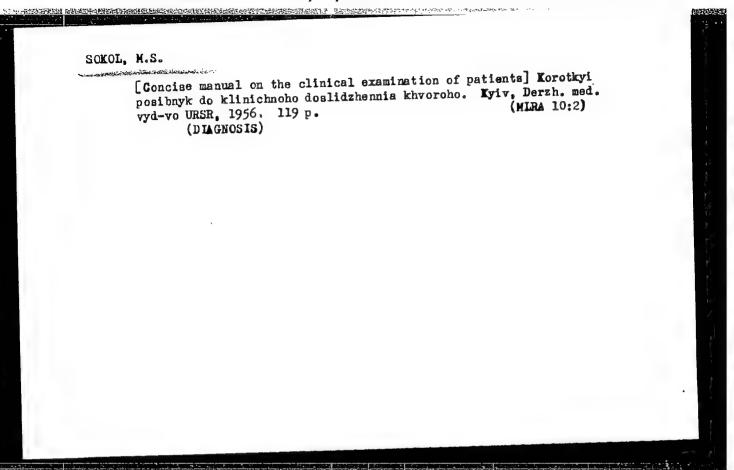
Quinolines - Spectra 2. Quinolines - Structural analysis 3. Malaria - Therapy

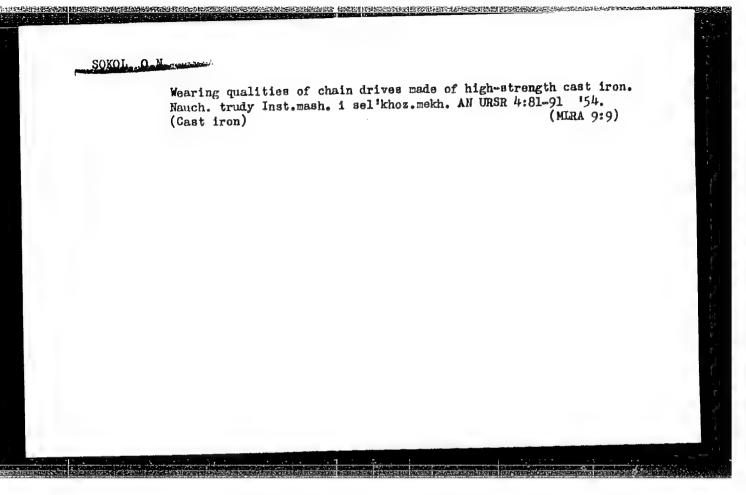
Card 2/2

BLIZNYUKOV, V.I.; SOKOL, L.S.; SOLONSKAYA, N.T.

Interaction of functional groups in amino derivatives of benzene containing a methoxy group. Zhur.ob.khim. 34 no.1:329-331 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Khar'kovskiy farmatsevticheskiy institut.





SOKOL, Pavel Fedorovich, kand.biol.nauk; TAIROVA, V.N., red.; GUREVICH, SOKOL, Pavel Fedorovich, kand.biol.pavel Fedorovic

SOKOL, P.F., kand, biol, nauk.

Thermal conditions and methods of storing potatoes. Zemledelie 5 no.10:67-77 0 157.

l. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel*skiy institut ovoshchevodstva i kartofelya.

(Ukraine--Potatoes--Storage)

Storage of potatoes in small trench silos. Mauka i pered.op.v sel'khoz. 7 no.9:52-54 S '57. (MIRA 10:10)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ovoshchevodstva i knrtofelya. (Potatoes-Storage)

SOKOL. Pavel Fedorovich, kand. biolog. nauk; SNIZHKO, V.L., dotsent, red.;

[How to store potatoes on collective and state farms] IAk zberihaty kartopliu v kolhospakh ta radhospakh. Kyiv, 1958. 38 p. (Tovarystvo dlia poshyrennia politychnykh i naukovykh znan' Ukrains'koi RSR. Ser.3. no.19) (MIRA 12:2) (Potatoes--Storage)

Potatoes, Vegetables, Melons. M-2 USSR / Cultivated Plants.

: Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 2, 1959, No. 6264 Abs Jour

: Sokol, P. F.

Author : Respiration Rate of Potato Tubers During Inst Title

Storage

: Agrobiologiya, 1958, No 2, 66-71 Orig Pub

: The respiration rate of tubers during 6 months of storage was determined in a desiccator (Ella Abstract

variety). The respiration of tubers in cellar variety). The respiration of tupers in cellar at a temperature of 11.5 - 16° was least slowed down. One kg of tupers exhaled 2 - 3 mg of CO₂ in an hour. Exhalation of CO₂ in a laboratory at 15 - 18° increased up to 7 mg in December and 11 mg in March. The respiration

of the tubers sown in the spring was more

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USSR / Cultivated Plants.

No 2, 1959, No. 6264

Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 2, 1959, No. 6264

Abs Jour

intensive in a refrigerator than in a cellar; the respiration of tubers sown during the summer was more intensive than in the laboratory. The exhalation of CO2 at the end of the storage period reached 12.2 mg. Under the influence of high concentrations of CO2, the eyes dried up and the lenticels became affected. The loss of weight was 7% in laboratories. In cellars, it was 4.7 among tubers sown in the spring and 2.5% among tubers sown in the summer. It was 0.7% in decidants sown in the summer. It was 0.7% in desiccators, when they were covered with earth, and 2.7% in refrigerators. The loss of weight in experimental cells was 10% when the humidity of the air was 100%. The tubers contained 5% sugar in refrigerators, 1.2% in cellars,

SOKOL, P.F. Dr. Agri Sci — (diss) "Scientific bases for the storage of potatoes and their practical application," Kharkovy 1960, 42 pp, 200 cop. (Kharkov Agricultural Institute im V. V. Dokuchayev) (KL, 42-60, 115)

SOKOL, P.F., doktor sel'khoz. nauk; TAINOVA, V.N., red.; DEYEVA, V.M., tekhn. red.

[Potato storage] Khranenie kartofelia. Izd.2., ispr. i dop. Moskva, Sel'khozizdat, 1963. 255 p. (MIRA 17:2)